Caledonian Mercury.

No. 12,085. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, THURSDAY, MARCH 7. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

This present THURSDAY, March 7. A Comedy, called
HE WOU'D BE A SOLDIER;
WITH
THE POOR SOLDIER.

To-morrow, FRIDAY, March 8. will be presented (for the 2d time) a new Manuscript Comedy, in Three Acts, called
THE LIE OF THE DAY,
AND
CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

On SATURDAY, March 9.
THE CASTLE SPECTRE,
And (for the 25th time) *BLUE BEARD.*

A Manuscript Tragedy from the Posthumous Works of a Lady of Quality, is in rehearsal, and will speedily be brought forward.

Mr KEMBLE presents his respects to the Proprietors of the Circus, and having had some reason to conceive that in consequence of his heavy losses in erecting the Circus into a Theatre, &c. &c. that the Proprietors would not demand their interest money from him; many indeed having already declined receiving any for the two years which was due from Mr Kemble's succeeded in that struggle, it would have more than trebled the value of the Proprietors shares; only two gentlemen have ever demanded any money on this account; but that the whole matter may be thoroughly understood, Mr Kemble has published this statement, with an assurance to all those gentlemen who do not think he is entitled to such lenity, that their money will be paid on demand.

CIRCUS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the CIRCUS are requested to attend a GENERAL MEETING on Saturday next the 10th instant, in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, at 2 o'clock, on particular business. EDIN. 6th March 1799.

GEORGE's STREET ASSEMBLY ROOM.

THE Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed, That the FIFTH PROFESSIONAL CONCERT will be held on Tuesday the 12th instant. To begin precisely at eight o'clock.

Subscribers will please to send for their transferable tickets to CORRI & Co. No. 37, North Bridge Street.—Admittance tickets to Non-subscribers 5s. each, to be had at all the Music Shops, and at the door of the Assembly Rooms.

The Plan of the Concert will be given in a future advertisement.

ARMY.

TO BE SOLD,
AN ENSIGNCY in an Old Regiment, quartered in Scotland, lately returned from India.

ALSO,
Wanted to exchange, a LIEUTENANT in a Regiment in Guernsey, for the same rank in another Regiment in Great Britain, or in the West Indies, or to Exchange on Half-Pay.

Apply to Mr Allan, Sun Fire Office.

BY JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.

To be SOLD by public sale, within the Warehouses of JOHN JAMIESON and SON, on Monday the 18th curt. at 12 o'clock noon,

FORTY-THREE Packs Thiesenhawsen FLAX.
About 5 Tons Riga Drujana HEMP CODILLA.
10 Tons Do. Common Do.—and
10 Tons Petersburgh Twelve-head FLAX.

The goods to be seen any time before the sale, by applying above. LEITH, March 5, 1799.

FIFE SHIRE.

WE CLAUD J. BOSWELL of Balmuto, and PATRICK RIGG of Morton, two of the Commissioners of Supply for the County of Fife, in consequence of a requisition from the Clerk to the Commissioners of the Supply, made in obedience to instructions from his Majesty's Barons of Exchequer in Scotland, do hereby require the attendance of the Commissioners of Supply for the County aforesaid, at a General Meeting to be held at Cupar, on Wednesday the 13th day of March inst. for the purpose of carrying into effect an act passed in the present session of Parliament, intituled "An act to repeal the duties imposed by an act made in the last session of Parliament for granting an aid and contribution for the prosecution of the war; and to more make effectual provision for the like purpose, by granting certain duties upon income in lieu of the said duties."

CLAUD J. BOSWELL.
March 6, 1799. PAT. RIGG.

FIFE SHIRE,

THE Commissioners named for the County of Fife for putting in execution, an act passed for the Redemption and Sale of the Land Tax, are to hold a meeting at Cupar, on Wednesday the 13th day of March inst. for the purpose of proceeding in the execution of the said act.

By Order of the Commissioners,
THOS. HORSBRUGH, Clerk.
Cupar, 6th March, 1799.

COUNTY OF EDINBURGH.

A STATED GENERAL MEETING of the TRUSTEES for putting in execution the TURNPIKE ACTS of the County of Edinburgh, will be held within the Old Justiciary Court House of Edinburgh, on Saturday the 9th day of March instant, at 12 o'clock noon, when it is hoped the Trustees will attend.

The Clerks of the districts will please to take notice, that such of them as propose to roup their toll duties in April next, must apply to this General Meeting for authority to do so; and for that purpose signed motions may be previously lodged with Thomas Cranstoun, W. S. No. 23, North Castle Street.

Not to be repeated.

ROSS-SHIRE LAND TAX.

WE, a quorum of the Commissioners named by his Majesty for Redemption of the LAND TAX in the County of ROSS, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That, by an Act passed this Session of Parliament, cap. 6. the time for all persons in possession, entitled to preference, is enlarged until the 25th day of March 1799, and for those in remainder, reversion, and substitute heirs of entail, until the 25th day of June following, being the time also limited for all persons in fee simple of their properties; and that the consideration for the redemption of all Land Tax not exceeding 25l. Sterling per annum, may, in place of transferring Bank Stock, as prescribed by the act of the 38th of the King, cap. 60. be lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid at once, or by instalments, to the Collector of the Cess of the shire where the lands are situated, according to the current price of stock to be weekly transmitted to the Collector, who, upon production of the certificate of the Land Tax contract to ensue thereon, and payment of the stipulated consideration-money, shall grant certificate or receipt of the payments.

We farther intimate, that we shall continue to hold our meetings, here for the purposes of the Commission, on Wednesday of each week till farther notice.

Persons making proposals on this subject will in their applications, to be lodged with the Clerk, please mention whether they wish the Land Tax to continue a burden, payable by their respective estates, or to be annihilated and merged therein. They will also be pleased to be particular in their descriptions of their properties, and specify whether or not they intend availing themselves of the above recited alternative in the late act, respecting the *mode of paying* the consideration of redemption or purchase. Agents making proposals will, along with them, satisfy as to the authority whereon they act.

Certificates of the amount of Land Tax will be procured by our Clerk, upon lodging said proposals, &c. in his hands, and he will be ready to give any information or assistance in his power necessary for the conduct of the business.

DONALD M'LEOD, } Commissioners.
DAVID ROSS, }
Tain, Feb. 27. 1799. ALEX. MACKENZIE, Clerk.

AN AUCTION OF BOOKS, &c.

This Day is published,
MARTIN's SECOND PART OF HIS CATALOGUE.

TO begin selling off on Monday the 11th March, each evening, at his original, well known, and highly established Sale Room, South Bridge, Edinburgh, where gentlemen who wish to become purchasers are requested to make an early inspection of such books as they may want to complete their Libraries; including Law, History, Travels, Voyages, Physic, and Surgery, Natural History, Divinity, &c.

Catalogues at the place of sale.

Lately Published,
Sold by P. HILL, Edinburgh, and T. N. Longman, London, price 6s. bound.

PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY,
CONTAINING
Tables of the Sun, Moon, and Planets, with Directions for using them in the Solution of a variety of Problems, among which are the Prediction and Calculations of Eclipses.

By ALEXANDER EWING,
Teacher of Mathematicks, Edinburgh.

Character in the Monthly Review—"This work is not offered to the Public as a complete treatise; its object is to afford easy access to the Study of Astronomy, and to enable those Students to solve its Problems, who are acquainted merely with Arithmetic, the Circles of the Sphere, Logarithms. For such a purpose the publication is well designed, and properly executed.

Mr EWING continues to teach ARITHMETIC and MATHEMATICS as formerly, at his house in Bishop's Land Close, Edinburgh.

NEW REVIEW,
Embellished with Portraits, and illustrated by Biography.

This Day is Pblished—Price 1s. 9d. sewed,
And may be had of all the Booksellers,
No. II. of the
NEW LONDON REVIEW;

AND MONTHLY REPORT OF AUTHORS AND BOOKS.

Adorned with a Portrait of WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq. finely engraved by Ridley, from an original Painting recently executed by George Romney, Esq. R. A. accompanied with a Memoir.

Among the Books reviewed in the first Number are—The Asiatic Researches of Sir Wm. Jones, Price on the Picturesque, Dr Enfield's Sermons, Lyrical Ballads, Roscoe's Nurse, Edgworth's Practical Education, Dr Israeli's Romances, Dutton's Literary Census, Collins's New South Wales, Buonaparte's Dispatches, a Series of Plays, Tooke's Diversions of Purley, Brown's Observations on Dr Darwin's Zoonomia, Van Braan's Embassy, &c.

ALSO
No. IX.—*For February* 1799,
Price One Shilling and Twopence,
Embellished with an elegant Copperplate, designed by Thornton, and engraved by Tailer, and two elegant coloured Plates of the Present Fashions,

OF THE
LADY's MONTHLY MUSEUM;
OR POLITE REPOSITORY OF AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION:
Being an Assemblage of whatever can tend to please the Fancy, interest the Mind, or exalt the Character of
THE BRITISH FAIR.

BY A SOCIETY OF LADIES.

Price One Shilling and Twopence, for February 1799,
THE MONTHLY MIRROR,
REFLECTING
MEN AND MANNERS,
WITH
Strictures on their Epitome, The Stage.

London:—Printed for VERNOR and HOOD, and Sold by MUNDELL and SON, Edinburgh.

Where may be had, just published,

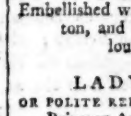
1. Asiatic Researches, 4 vols 8vo, price 2l. 2s. boards.
2. Theodore, or the Gamester's Progress, a Poetic Tale, 2s. 6d. boards.
3. The Beauties of St Pierre, abridged from the Studies of Nature, by Edward Augustus Kendall, with an Elegant Frontispiece, 3s. 6d. bound.
4. Etudes de la Nature, abregé des œuvres de Saint Pierre, 3s. 6d. broches.
5. Henry, or the Foundling, to which is added, the Prejudiced Parent, or Virtuous Daughter, by Mrs Pilkington, 1s. 6d. Vellum back.
6. The Tales of the Cottage, 2s. Vellum back—and all Mrs Pilkington's other publications for children.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIP MASTERS, &c.

WE Under subscribers, Merchants in Forres, being of the same mind with those merchants in Inverness who published resolutions in this paper of the 28th February last, do also resolve, that all GOODS belonging to us, which are to be shipt at the Port of Leith, shall come by the vessels belonging to the INVERNESS and LEITH SHIPPING COMPANY, under the management of Robert Wilson, their agent, and by none others, hereby intimate this our resolution to all concerned, and request our correspondents in Edinburgh and Leith, to address them to the care of the said Robert Wilson; and we declare, that if any ship owner, agent, or ship master, shall presume to ship or receive any goods belonging to us, on board of any vessel in Leith Harbour, excepting those under Mr Wilson's management, after this public intimation, they shall be prosecuted for undue interference with our property.

FORRES, March 1st, 1799.

Alexr. White.	James Hoyes.	Thos. and Jas. Eddie
Robert Muterer.	Alexr. Fraser.	John Hoyes.
James White.	Alexr. Urquhart.	Geo. Cumming junr.
Alexr. Raff.	James Barron.	Geo. Cumming.
Alex. Carmichael and Co.	Robt. Suter.	John Cameron.
	Wm. Carnaby.	



The Commercial Leith and Hull Shipping Company's Smack,
THE EDINBURGH PACKET,
JOSEPH WILSON Master,

Is now lying on the birth at Leith, will take in goods for Hull till Wednesday the 13th inst. when she will sail.

The Commercial Leith and Hull Shipping Company beg leave to inform the Public, that their three Smacks, viz.

The HULL PACKET, ROBERT DUNBAR Master,
The LEITH PACKET, JAMES CAMPBELL Master,
The EDINBURGH PACKET, JOSEPH WILSON Master,

are now in the Trade, and one of them will sail from Leith and another from Hull every ten days, if the weather will by any means permit.

These vessels are built purposely for the trade, under the inspection of their several Captains; are of the best models for sailing fast; and being completely fitted out in every respect, insurance may be effected on goods shipped by them for much lower terms than are usually demanded for vessels of a different construction.

It must be allowed, that a set of fast sailing vessels, regularly conducted, has been long wanted between Hull and Leith; and the Proprietors of this Concern hope for the liberal support of the Merchants, Traders, and Agents; which they will be assiduous to merit by a strict attention to the interest of their Employers.

All goods consigned to Mr Colquhoun Grant, their Agent at Leith, will be forwarded without Wharfage or Warehouse charges of any kind—at Hull, Mr Robert Stainton, their Agent there, will take charge of all Goods that may be directed to the above ships—and Mr Thomas Smith, No. 1, Blair Street, Edinr. will receive orders for the Company, and will inform of the time of sailing and arrival of the different vessels, and any other information that may be necessary for the gentlemen of the trade.

N. B. A general order to the vessels will be dispatched from each of the above offices once every week; and such Gentlemen as wish to favour this concern, may have their goods lying at Hull or Leith included in it, and forwarded by the first smack that sails.

Commercial Leith & Hull Shipping Company's Office, Leith, March 7, 1799.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A YOUNG MAN left GLASGOW Tuesday morning about nine o'clock, 19th curt. without giving his Friends notice where he was going.

They hope this advertisement will come before him, and they earnestly intreat he will immediately inform them where he is, that he may be supplied with the means to return.

His distress of mind will not be alleviated by withdrawing from the aid and support of his relations.—Notice of his safety and return home can alone remove the distress they have suffered since his departure. *Feb. 23, 1799.*

HEIRS WANTED.

SHOULD Mrs MARY MEIKLE *alias* BOURKE, or any of her Family, apply to James Finlay, Esq. of Bogside, near Glasgow, or Mr James Connell, merchant in Glasgow, they will hear of something to their advantage.

Mrs Bourke lived sometime in Greenock, and went to Ayr about eight or ten years ago with her husband, Mr Theophilus Bourke, where they resided several years, and then went to Ireland; but it is reported she is since dead. Any information respecting her, her children or Heirs, will be serving them essentially and thankfully received.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN,

Sign of the Gilded Gardener, High Street, Edinburgh,
Successor to Mess. ANDERSON, LESLIE, & Co. Seedsmen, &c.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, That he has been in London, and chosen a Collection, under his own eye, of NEW GARDEN, GRASS, TREE, and FLOWER SEEDS, proper for sowing at this season, which he is now selling in his shop at moderate prices.—Such of his Friends, and of the Public as may honour him with their commands, either in the SEED or NURSERY LINE, may depend upon being served with fidelity and punctuality.—Durham Mustard, Garden Utensils all kinds, Bird Seeds, Bird Fountains, Flower Root Glasses, Fox, Rat, and Mouse Traps, Botanical Thermometers, Hot-bed Mats, &c.

J. C. has on hand a few SUPERFINE, or CUNNINGHAM's EARLY POTATOE, which are earlier in fruit than any other Potatoe that has yet appeared in this country—With a view of usefulness rather than emolument, he will only sell half a Bushel to one person at most, price 3s. per peck. Those who wish them will please apply soon, as he has but a few of them. They do not Curl. They must be planted in drills, three or four inches deep, eighteen or twenty inches between the rows, and five inches separate in the row. They eat as well in winter as when first ripe.

☞ Noblemen and Gentlemen supplied with skilful GARDENERS.

N. B.—Commissions from the country carefully answered.

FIFE MILITIA.

THE persons after named and designed, having been balloted to serve as Militiamen for the parishes after mentioned, and having failed to attend or provide substitutes, notwithstanding the regular intimations given to that effect, were found to have forfeited the penalties in the Militia acts; and in default of effects whereon to levy the same, were declared Deserters: Therefore the parishes after specified, are hereby required, within one kalendar month from this date, to procure fit and able persons to serve instead of said deserters; otherwise the Lord Lieutenant and his Deputies, and Justices of Peace of the said county, will, on Monday the eighth day of April next, at twelve o'clock noon, at their respective district towns, proceed to ballot for others in place of the persons declared deserters, viz.

PARISH.	CUPAR DISTRICT.	
Auchtermuchty	David Hardie, weaver, son of John Hardie	
	William Fothringham, weaver	
Ceres	[illegible]m Lowden Carkerdo	
Creigh	Thomas Patrick	
Cupar,	Peter Robertson, tailor.	
	George M'Donald, weaver.	
Falkland,	William Gardner, Balmblae.	
Kettle,	James Laing, in Peathill.	
Monimail,	Alexander Thomson, shoemaker.	
Strathmiglo	James Muir, servant, Pitlochrie.	
	ST ANDREWS DISTRICT.	
Anstruther Easter,	Charles Jardin.	
Forgan,	Alexander Fowlis,	George Robertson,
	James Mackie,	David Reid,
	John Higgie,	John Duncan.
Kemback,	David Craig, carpenter.	
Kilconquhar,	Peter Finlay, servant, Lathallan.	
Leuchars,	Thomas Forgan, baker, Leuchars.	
St Andrews,	William Cooper, servant, Kincaple.	
Cameron,	Alexander Donaldson, *alias* Alex. Hutton.	
	KIRKCALDY DISTRICT.	
Dysart,	Thomas, *alias* James Bogie, weaver.	
	James Wilson, smith.	
	Robert Thomson, Burnmill.	
Sconnie,	John Landale, weaver, Milton.	
Markinch,	Alexander Falconer, gardener.	
Wemyss,	William Ritchie, manufacturer.	
Kirkcaldy,	William Lindsay, smith.	
Auchterderran,	Andrew Dunn.	
	DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.	
Beath,	Thomas Wishart, farm servant.	
Carnock,	James Brown, collier, Blair.	
Dalgety,	John Kater, gardener.	
	Alexander Lockhart, Hillend.	
	Thomas Waterston, Little Vantage.	
Dunfermline,	James Fife, Hallbeath.	
	David Penman, ditto.	
Inverkeithing,	David Taylor, miller.	
Saline,	John Donald, Buchaunans.	
Aberdour,	John Lead.	

The Lieutenancy and Justices will likewise, at the same time and places, proceed to ballot for those who have been found unfit for service, not liable to serve, or dead, as after specified, viz.

	CUPAR DISTRICT.
Auchtermuchty,	John Sinclair, weaver, unfit.
Abdie,	John Pearson, substitute for Rob. Theyne, dead.
Balmerino,	John Gibson, weaver.
Ceres,	John Wilson, ballotted in Dairsie parish, and procured a substitute.
Cupar,	Alexander Watson, dead.
	William Petrie, Kingask, unfit.
	James Lumsdaine, Hiltonmuir, ditto.
Collessie,	William Pottie.
Monimail,	James Yule, enlisted with the artillery before he was ballotted.
	ST ANDREWS DISTRICT.
Cameron,	William Wallace, labourer, Paradise.
Crail,	James Watson, tailor, Wormiston.
Forgan,	Peter Ogilvie, a sailor these twelve years.
Kilrenny,	Thomas Philp, servant, Corn Ceres.
Kingsbarns,	James Scott, servant, Hillhead.
St Andrews,	John Bennet, substitute for Alex. Carstairs.
	Alexander Donaldson, Kincaple, unfit.
St Leonard's,	David Dunn, weaver, Argyle.
	DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.
Aberdour,	James Mackie, weaver.
Dunfermline,	John Smart, weaver.

It is the interest of those persons liable to be ballotted for, and whose names still remain undrawn, to use their endeavours to procure information of the deserters, in order that they may be apprehended, and prevent the ballot falling on those in the original lists. CRAUFURD, Lieutenant.

Cupar, March 1. 1799.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,
ELIZA PACKET, F. ORD Master—and
LEITH PACKET, W. SCOTT Master,

Will take in goods, the Eliza till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday evening, 5 o'clock; and the Leith till Wednesday evening, and sail on Thursday morning, 7 o'clock.

Union Shipping Company's Office, Leith, March 7. 1799.

BOARDING SCHOOL & EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES,

MISS DENOON, with their sister from London, intend to open a SCHOOL on the 1st of June, at their house, No. 7. George's Street, New Town, to teach Young Ladies every branch of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL Education.

Proper Masters will be appointed when necessary; but from the extent of their knowledge in all those branches, they will be able personally to teach the most of them. Those who entrust them with the important charge of their children, may depend on every care being taken of their MORALS, IMPROVEMENT, and HAPPINESS.

Notwithstanding the house is large and well aired, yet for better accommodation of Boarders, they mean to restrict the number to not more than 10.

N. B. In the mean time, by a card addressed to Miss Denoon, Bernard Street, Leith, she will wait on any Lady, who wishes further information. EDIN. March 6.

MONEY LOST.

Lost, on Monday, between a Shop in South-bridge Street and the head of the Canongate,

A RED TURKEY LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing FIFTEEN TWENTY SHILLING NOTES of the Royal Bank of Scotland, and some papers, of no use but to the Owner.

As the Notes were part of a parcel just issued from the Bank, some of which are in the Loser's custody, the numbers of those lost are known, and they will be stopt when offered for payment.

The person who may have found this Pocket Book, on returning the same, with its contents, to the Publisher, will receive a handsome reward.

ACT OF PARLIAMENT

NOTICE is hereby given to the Heirs of Entail in the Lands and Barony of CRAIGIEHALL, lying in the County of Linlithgow, and the Lands and Barony of LENY, lying in the county of Edinburgh, to appear before the Lord President of the Court of Session, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, upon Monday the 11th day of March 1799, at half past two o'clock afternoon, within the Lord President's house, in Park Place, Edinburgh, where they will be heard for their interest, on a petition presented to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, by William Hope Weir of Craigiehall and Blackwood, Esq. for himself and in behalf of his infant children, and by certain other persons therein named, praying for leave to bring in a bill to enable him, the said William Hope Weir, to sell or exchange the Farm of Burnbrae, in the county of Linlithgow, and the lands called the Temple Terrace Park, and others lying in the county of Edinburgh, for certain other lands in that county; and for rendering the said two entailed estates more convenient, and other purposes mentioned in the said petition.

TO LET,
In the County of Argyle,

THE FARMS of BALLIMORE and BALLIBEG, part of the Estate of HAYFIELD, to be let together for 11 or 13 years, from Whitsunday next 1799.

Ballimore is well adapted for crop or black cattle, and Ballibeg is excellent sheep pasture—the tenant to take the sheep stock presently upon Ballibeg at a valuation.

The Lands lye upon Lochow, within 12 miles of Inverary and have easy access by good roads.

Proposals to be given in betwixt and the 10th April next, to Mr Allan M'Dougall at Bowlingreen near Leith; Mr Harry Davidson, W. S. Edinburgh; or Mr Dugald Campbell at Achlian.

TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING,

THAT Part of the LANDS of PILRIG, lying contiguous to the great road leading from Leith Walk to Bonnington Mills.

Building Plans will be seen, and particulars learned by applying to the Proprietor at Pilrig, or at No. 3. St Ann's Street, or to James Balfour, writer at Mr Gibson's, No. 15. York place.

Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 15th March current, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of two and three o'clock afternoon, if not previously sold by private bargain,

THE HOUSE, No. 5. NORTH CHARLOTTE STREET, consisting of sunk floor, and two storeys immediately above, with four rooms, and closets on each.

For particulars apply at the house.

A BREWERIE, &c. IN POTTEROW,
To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, BREWERIE, Malt-Barn, Kiln, and Coble, Lofts for holding grain, and other buildings upon the premisses—also, the whole Brewing Utensils presently employed in the works, with the Stock of Malt on hand—Likewise, a Shop fronting the street, all lying in the Potterow of Edinburgh, as presently possessed by Edward Home, the proprietor, and his tenants.

The Subjects, and Utensils belonging to the Brewerie, with the Malt, will be shown by Mr Home; and the title-deeds by James Marshall, writer to the signet, who has also power to dispose of the premisses.

The purchaser may have immediate access to the House, Brewerie, barns, lofts, and utensils; and to the Shop at Whitsunday next.

TOLLS IN EAST-LOTHIAN.

To be LET, by way of public roup, in the Town-house of Haddington, upon Tuesday the 19th day of March 1799, at 12 o'clock at noon,

THE Whole TOLLS and DUTIES leviable at the different Turnpike Bars in the County aforesaid, from the 25th day of May next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, to the 25th day of May 1800, viz.

Billsdeanburn,	Abby of Haddington,
Kirkhill of Dunbar,	West Port of Haddington,
Belhaven,	Ravenshaugh,—and
Linton Bridge,	Bye-bar of Wallyford,

All lying upon the Great Post Road.

Those of Drem and Ballincrieff, both upon the middle line of road leading from the post road by Tynninghame and Whitekirk into the post road at Wallyford, with the bar at Gosford, upon the coast road betwixt North Berwick and Prestonpans; as also the bars upon the new turnpike road from Tranent to Kilpallettburn, via. Danskine, Inglesfield-burn, Salton, and Winton.

The articles and conditions of the roup, with the printed table and regulations, to be seen in the hands of John Craw, writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, or the Clerk to the Trustees at Haddington.

VILLA AT TRINITY-MAINS,
Belonging to Mr HUNTER of Blackness.

To be SOLD by roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Friday the 8th of March 1799, at two o'clock afternoon, unless previously disposed of by private bargain,

THAT VILLA or DWELLING-HOUSE, with gardener's House, Offices, Garden, &c, containing in all about acres and 20 falls of ground. The house and offices are in good order and repair, and the garden is uncommonly well stocked, and very productive: having an excellent brick wall on the east and north sides of it, covered with fruit trees of the best kinds, all in a high bearing condition; with a handsome Green-house built only last year, with a platform roof covered with lead, from which there is a remarkable extensive and beautiful view of the Frith of Forth, &c.

The whole premisses are compact, and completely inclosed with shrubbery, hedges, &c. at the distance of about one mile and three quarters from the New Town of Edinburgh, and within a few minutes walk of the Frith and Newhaven, reckoned a very eligible bathing quarter. A public road runs past the south, north, and west boundaries, so that a purchaser might with propriety subdivide the property into 2, 3, or 4 lots for building, for which a plan has been prepared.

For a sale by private bargain before the day of roup, application may be made to the proprietor, No. 21. George Street, or to Alexander Gibson Hunter, W. S. Shakespeare Square, who will give information as to the conditions of sale, upset price, and other particulars.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE—March 2.

Lanark and Dumbarton Fencible Cavalry.

Gabriel Hamilton to be Cornet, vice Greenwood, promoted.

2d Battalion of the Breadalbane Fencible Infantry.

Edward Hay to be Ensign, vice M'Lean, who resigns.

North Fencible Infantry.

Lieutenant George Gordon, from the Aberdeenshire militia, to be Captain, vice Cameron, who resigns.

Sutherland Fencible Infantry.

Ensign David Fraser to be Lieutenant, vice James Fraser, who resigns.

Garrick Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry.

Archibald Earl of Cassilis to be Captain of a troop, vice Kennedy, who resigns.

Cromdale Volunteers.

James Grant to be Ensign.

First Regiment of the Royal Glasgow Volunteers.

Captain John Buchanan, sen. to be Major, vice Clarke, who resigns. First Lieutenant George Rutherford to be Captain, vice Buchanan. Second Lieutenant Nicol Brown to be First Lieutenant, vice Rutherford. William Jamieson to be Second Lieutenant, vice Brown.

[This Gazette contains an account of the ceremony performed at investing Earl Spencer with the insignia of the most Noble Order of the Garter.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 1.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr WILBERFORCE rose to make his promised motion for the abolition of the slave trade. He said, that he had so often brought this subject before the House that it would be putting himself to much needless pain, and giving the House much unnecessary trouble, to go at any length into it upon the present occasion. Events had, in fact, so changed since he had first pointed it out to their attention, about 12 years ago, that he confessed he could not entertain much hope of success from any thing he could now say. He had not grudged the many days and months, and years, which he had spent in the investigation of this nefarious traffic; for his labour was cheered with the expectation that a time would at length arrive when it would be no longer tolerated.

When the subject was brought forward in 1791, the House was shaken from its adherence to the system which till then it had embraced. In the following year, more time having been allowed for consideration, and for scrutinising facts, there was but one opinion in the House, though some difference of sentiment was entertained upon the time when it was proper to be done—there was, he repeated, but one opinion in the House, as to the propriety of abolishing the trade, as soon as was compatible with the interests of the West India islands—that was, as soon as they had imported what was conceived to be a sufficient number of slaves. The number then mentioned was far, far short of the real number that had been since imported. The period fixed at that time for the abolition of the trade was the year 1796. That year arrived, and year after year he had renewed his efforts. In 1796, the House, not from facts, for they remained uncontradicted, thought better for the resolution which they had adopted.

In 1797 and 1798 he had brought the subject forward again; and now, at the period in which he was speaking, the fourth year after the House had said the trade should cease, in the fourth year, he confessed, he felt himself fallen backward; and he honestly acknowledged, that with respect to the abolishing the trade by a British Parliament, his hopes were less sanguine than they had been when he had first introduced the discussion. It might be thought impolicy in him to make this confession; but he could not refrain from disclosing the honest feelings of his mind; and indeed how was it possible to say otherwise, when, two years ago, the House had considered that it would be better to give up the business to the Colonial Assemblies. The consequence he foresaw; and he begged to remind the House of what he then urged. He had urged upon principles that were incontrovertible, because they had appealed to the feelings of our common nature; he had contended that the Assemblies neither could nor would abolish the trade; and what was the case? It appeared to be the opinion of one of the Assemblies, that as there were many districts uncultivated, until all these were cultivated, the importation ought to go on. In the great island of Jamaica there were 700,000 acres of land in a state of cultivation, and there remained between two and three millions fit for cultivation.

Now supposing the trade to be carried on as it had been, and as 600,000 slaves had been imported to cultivate the quantity stated, the trade must be, if all the remaining acres were to be cultivated, continued for 300 years, and 2,400,000 more slaves must be imported.

Mr Wilberforce concluded that nothing was therefore to be expected from the Colonial Assemblies.—

He did not know whether it was necessary for him to state any further arguments; yet there remained one or two which served to shew that if it was more incumbent upon us to abolish the trade at one time than at another, this was the time. We were engaged in a great contest with a foreign power. From whatever principles they had acted, they had put an end to the slave trade. What a specimen did that exhibit! What a spectacle was it, that we, who talked of religion and morality, should suffer all this to be carried on, hug it, and after we had agreed to part with it, shall recall it, and embrace it closer! We had, indeed, abundant reason to know, that vice and immorality never produced eventual security.—There was a dispensation of human events; there were causes which must be attended with certain effects.—When he turned his mind and contemplated these things, he was astonished that gentleman could come down and say that their opinions were not altered. Since he had first brought forward the discussion, 200,000 slaves had been imported. Gentlemen would surely acknowledge, that if these 200,000 had not been there, the disproportion between the whites and blacks would have been less, and the islands would have been more secure. Yet the importation still went on. There was, it would be recollected, an immense colony at this time, where the slaves had been emancipated, and where they were now working as real labourers. If gentlemen then were wise, they would rejoice that they had got a little breathing time, which they might use to render themselves more secure; they would rejoice that an opportunity was afforded them to mend the situation of the islands. But if they went upon an opposite plan, in order to establish new colonies, they would seal their ruin, which they would have brought on themselves. For his own part, he washed his hands of the ruin which might ensue, and of the blood that might be shed.—When this event would happen, he knew not, but he was sure that it would happen: and then mankind would wonder why the remedy had not been applied. He left it to the House to decide as they should think proper: He was satisfied with having done his duty. He concluded with moving for leave to bring a bill to abolish the slave trade; and that the House do resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the said motion.

This produced a long debate, on a topic which has undergone so much discussion, that we do not feel ourselves called on to enter much at large into the detail.

Sir W. YOUNG, Mr PETRIE, Mr DENT, and Mr SEWELL, all spoke against the motion, and contended that the internal regulations already made, and which were in progress in the various Colonial Assemblies tended so much to the amelioration of the state of the slaves, as to render any interference of the British legislature at present wholly unnecessary; and that in fact more harm than good might be done by such interference at the present juncture.

Mr DUNDAS said, it was unfortunate for him in this business not to coincide with either of the parties who were opposed to each other. He had more than once given his decided opinion on this question; and every thing that occurred since, had convinced him more and more of the fundamental truth of that opinion. He was convinced that the trade ought to be abolished for the sake of the colonies themselves; for he was sure that Great Britain would hold her West Indian possessions by a very slender and precarious tenure if they should continue to be maintained by a fictitious, and not by a natural population. If therefore the West Indian planters were so unwise and so blind to their real interest, as to look only to great present gain, they might have great profits derived immediately from the continuance of the trade; but they might be assured that they and their posterity would have cause deeply to repent such short-sighted wisdom. When he stated this as his opinion, he was sorry to be obliged to differ from those who contended for the immediate abolition of the trade; because, if there were great bodies of men who were convinced in their minds that a certain system ought to be continued, and whether right or wrong, did pertinaciously adhere to that opinion; he, for his part, could find no man who was able to shew by what physical power any act for changing such system could be carried into effect; or how it could be enforced, if the colonies would not agree to it. It was not long since there were twenty-eight ships of war before the French West India islands, yet it was found impossible to prevent that communication which had such injurious effects on the interests of this country. How much less able then would Great Britain be to prevent a communication between the coast of Africa and the West India islands. And if the communication could be prevented, the consequence would be, that others would take up the trade; the coast of Africa would be in a worse condition than before. Every check by which the comfort of the slaves was secured, and by which their ill treatment was corrected, in the acts of the British Legislature, would be taken away; there would be no security then for the protection of the negroes on their passage.

And indeed he must confess, that though our Parliament had passed acts for that purpose, they did not go far enough, which any Gentleman might judge of by looking at the papers on the table, and seeing the space allowed to each slave. So far then as this country could alleviate the miseries of the slave trade by legislative regulations—all the advantage would be completely lost, by throwing the trade into the hands of foreigners. With regard to the trade having been stated as a matter of great profit, or as to the suggestions thrown out that large capitals would be driven away from one place to another, these were opinions to which he never would subscribe; his idea was, that as long as the trade continued at all it ought to continue under the regulations of this country. He would now call the attention of the House to the papers on the table, which contained the resolutions of the Colonial Legislatures, and ask whether the House could, consistently with the vote it came to on the 6th of April 1797, agree to the motion made that evening. These papers might express some degree of irritation, but it did not appear that the Assemblies who voted the resolutions contained in them had entered their protest against the measure recommended to them, in consequence of the vote of that House on the 6th of April 1797. On the contrary, it appeared from the acts of the several islands taken together, that they were desirous of adopting the most effectual methods for bringing the trade to a speedy conclusion. Nothing could tend better to effect this object than the putting in practice their determination to promote population among the slaves in the natural way; not to import any but young slaves; and to import more females than males. The plan for instructing them in religion and morality would also hasten the annihilation of the trade very considerably; for whether the planters meant it or not, a set of manners would be thus introduced into the country which would have such an effect. Resolutions of a similar kind with those lately passed in the islands were adopted in 1774; but by the influence of Mr Burke, then member for Bristol, and the member for Liverpool, they were rejected by the Council.

There was one material regulation which had not been adopted by the Colonies, but which was at present in agitation; it was to prevent the selling of slaves from their families, or from the estates to which they had been long attached. This, however, there was reason to hope, would be adopted. Upon the whole, therefore, he had no doubt, but that as soon as the islands should receive council from each other, and adopt one another's regulations, the ultimate effect would be to supersede the necessity of importing any more slaves from the coast of Africa. On these general principles then, he was of opinion that the House would act unwisely and rashly if it departed from the resolution it had adopted in April 1797. And gentlemen who were so sanguine for the abolition of the slave trade, would do well to consider that there would be no occasion for doing so in the manner they proposed.

Mr WINDHAM expressed sentiments in concurrence with those of Mr Dundas.

Mr CANNING spoke warmly in favour of the abolition. The slave trade, he observed, as its infant lips had been bathed in blood, now even in its decay, it sighed for more. It could claim no title from prescription, as no lapse of time had softened down its enormity. He should therefore vote for its immediate abolition, without having recourse to any intermediate instruments.

Mr PITT was more confirmed than ever in the opinion, that the slave trade should not only be abolished, but abolished by ourselves only. It was a flagrant violation of every principle of religion, humanity, and morality. To defend it on the ground of its having been sanctioned by the British Parliament was absurd; for if this country, be the author of it, it was the duty of this country, which had been the author of the injury, to be the author of the redress. If morality and conscience ever applied to the conduct of a state, it was incompatible with both to suffer the existence of such an abominable traffic. The House was called upon to do away the guilt in which the country was deeply involved. The abolition was in his mind the *sine qua non* of the happiness and security of the West-India islands, and was dictated by the irresistible argument of self-preservation. To adopt that conduct was not an act of national justice, but an act of atonement for national justice. The infatuation of the Colonies in persisting in their support of the trade was equal to their guilt. To import negroes for the future, was to import additional danger; and the safety of the West India Islands was endangered by the negro Jacobinism which prevailed there, and threatened to consume the vital power of that country. He could not avoid reprobating the expressions used by the Assembly of Jamaica, who said they had a right to carry on the trade. What right? Horrible illustration! The right to degrade our fellow-creatures—not to beasts, but to lifeless commodities! Since then they claimed this right as a matter of trade granted by the Legislature, was not the Legislature possessed of the power, as in all cases of mere trade, to regulate, alter, and repeal what it had previously enacted! If the House consented to the importation of negroes while millions of acres remained to be cultivated, such an agreement amounted essentially to the same proceeding, as if the Colonies were to enter upon the slave trade *ab initio*. Mr Pitt concluded with declaring, that every motive of religion, morality, and policy, called upon the House to vote for the abolition of the slave trade.

COLONEL WOOD opposed the motion.

The House then divided, for going into the Committee on Mr Wilberforce's motion.

Ayes 54.—Noes 84.—Majority 30.

Adjourned at one o'clock till Monday next.

London

MARCH 3.

Letters received by Government from his Majesty's ship Le Tigre, of 74 guns, state her safe arrival in the Archipelago, and add, that the British fleet, having formed a junction with that of Russia, had attacked the French transports, &c. in the harbour of Alexandria, and entirely destroyed them.

Dispatches are daily expected at the Admiralty from Lord St Vincent, containing the news of the surrender of Malta. The garrison of Valetta, was, by the last accounts reduced to bread and water. Favourable accounts are also expected from Alexandria.

The Court-martial still continues sitting at Newcastle. The trial of Capt. Campbell was concluded on Tuesday last; the prosecutions against Lieutenants Sinclair and Hall, and Ensign Mackay closed on Friday; the trial of Lieutenant Evans was to be brought on on Saturday morning; and the Court will then hear the defence of the last four.

The price of Lottery tickets yesterday experienced an extraordinary depression—one thousand were sold at nine guineas each.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Berkeley is appointed to the command of the squadron off Havre. Since the departure of Sir J. Latorey, Captain Wooley, of the Arethusa, has been senior on that station, and the service, perhaps, does not furnish a better officer.

The British forces in Portugal consist of the 12th light dragoons, the 2d battalion of Royals, and the 51st of foot, to which are to be added the 17th and 26th light dragoons, (which with the 12th, are to be brigaded under General Tarleton,) four troops of the 1st dragoon guards, four ditto Inniskilling, four ditto Scots Greys, with four of the 1st, four of the Cinque Ports, and four of the Fifeshire fencible cavalry, together with the 8th, 79th, and 85th regiments of foot. All that valour and discipline can atchieve must be expected from a knowledge of this detachment; but the stake is infinite, and the enemy to be contended with, not more formidable from their fallacious doctrines than from their great preponderance of numbers.

The present Commanders of East India ships, in consequence of the late regulations adopted in shipping affairs, are permitted to invest to the amount of fifty-six tons, out and home, as a privilege, free of freight. A few years back this indulgence was limited to thirty tons.

We understand that an order has, within these few days, been issued by his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, of all officers belonging to regiments on the British establishment, to join their respective corps forthwith, and to hold themselves in constant readiness.

The omission in the income tax act of binding the assessors to secrecy may be easily remedied. Persons have only to deliver their declarations to the assessors sealed up, and require them to deliver them unopened to the clerk of the Commissioners. In some instances the assessors have desired housekeepers to seal their returns.

PLYMOUTH—Feb. 28.

Arrived La Nancy French cartel from Rochelle, and has brought over the crew of the Ambuscade frigate, lately captured by La Bayonnaise French frigate. Captain Jenkins, late commander of the Ambuscade, is not arrived in the cartel, his wounds being such, that a removal is not deemed prudent for the present; he is, however, recovering very fast, and may be soon expected in England. A corporal and a private (Irishmen) of the marines, are said to have entered into the French service.

The circumstances as related of the capture, are rather of a delicate nature, which prevents a particular detail at present.

LONDON—March 4.

Government have received accounts of the safety of Mr Grenville and his suite, though it is confirmed that the Proserpine is lost. Captain Bridge, of the Prince of Orange packet, who was sent in that vessel by Government to Heligoland to obtain information on the subject, arrived in town yesterday, and brings the following particulars:

The late pilot of the Proserpine, Jan Brausch, states upon oath, that on the 30th January that frigate sailed up the Elbe, and in the course of the following day proceeded up the river at high water, as far as the Kettle Buoy, but finding it impossible to pass through the ice, Captain Wallis, endeavoured to return, when the frigate struck on the Scharthorn. In the course of the 1st of February, Mr Grenville and his suite, and Capt. Wallis, with all the ship's company, excepting fifteen men, a woman, and a child, who remained on board, landed in safety at New Weich, whence they immediately proceeded to Cuxhaven, which they reached on the 3d. The persons who remained on board were stupified with spirituous liquors, from which they could not be restrained, and on the next day, the 2d of February, some people were able to return to the ship, were frozen to death on a float of ice, on which it is supposed they had got in the night after they had consumed little to themselves, but beyond which they could neither pass nor return to the wreck.

Mr Grenville and his suite, after recovering their strength, set out for Berlin, where they probably arrived by the 7th or 8th ult.

Captain Bridge left Heligoland on Wednesday last, when the ice extended such a distance from Heligoland into the main, that he could not attempt to enter the Elbe. So immoveable indeed did the ice appear, that he does not think it probable that the Elbe is yet opened. We cannot, therefore, expect the immediate arrival of the Hamburgh mails, fourteen of which were due yesterday.

Last night the his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left town, on a visit to the Duke of Bedford at Woburn.

This morning arrived a mail from the Leeward Islands, brought to Falmouth by the Princess Royal Packet, in 24 days.

Yesterday evening Mr Reed, passenger on board the Amelia, South Sea Whaler, Captain Scott, arrived in the India Honse with dispatches from St Helena. The Amelia left St Helena the 16th of January last.

The Cuffnells, Royal Charlotte, Phœnix, and Alligator, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, from England, on the 2d January.

His Majesty's ships Sphynx and Impericuse had likewise arrived at the Cape.

The Lord Camden, Bushridge, Dover Castle, Good Hope, Henry Dundas, Earl Fitzwilliam, and Varuna extra ship, had arrived at the Cape, from Bengal, and were shortly expected at St Helena, on their way to England.

His Majesty's ship Adamant arrived at the Cape the 29th December.

The Osterley and Thetis had arrived at Madras in a very leaky and distressed condition.

The Berrington had sailed from Madras to Bengal.

INTELLIGENCE FROM FRANCE.

This morning we received the Paris papers to the instant.

PARIS—FEB. 28.

Victor Hugues is arrived at Ferrol, from whence he will soon be brought to France.

General Mack arrived at Milan on the 15th of February. He is besieged at the tavern, formerly the Imperial. Two soldiers are in his chamber, eight in the anti-chamber, and fourteen are in the passage leading to his apartment.

A great conspiracy in favour of Austria has just been discovered in Milan, which was managed with great secrecy. Several persons have been arrested.

If we may believe a Captain of a ship from Sicily, in twenty days, two French frigates, which escaped from Alexandria, entered the port of Messina, without knowing of the declaration of war by Naples against France. They have been seized, and their crews imprisoned.

The English have landed in Malta some Neapolitan troops, who, assisted by the inhabitants, have made several attacks on the fort and the town. The English block up the port as much as the winds will permit. They have thrown several bombs, some of which have fallen in the port: but the French are still masters of all the principal fortresses.

Scherer, Minister of War, is appointed Commander in Chief of the armies of Italy and Naples. General Macdonald will preserve the command of the army of Naples under Scherer. General Millet Murreau, Brigade General in the artillery, is appointed Minister of War.

The Algerine Envoy has been imprisoned in the Temple, to answer for the atrocities that may be committed against the French in Algiers.

Letters and news from Italy continue to announce as certain an insurrection in Sicily, which has compelled the Royal Family to fly.

The Grand Seignior has taken the command of the army of Syria from the Pacha of Damas, and given it to the Pacha of Acre.

The following is an extract of a dispatch addressed by Citizen Talleyrand, Minister of Foreign Relations, to Citizen Bacher, Charge d'Affaires of the French Republic, at the Diet:

"I learn by your last report that the declaration of the French Legation at Rastadt, in regard to the presumed entrance of the Russian troops into the territory of the Empire, has arrived at Ratisbon, and that hopes are entertained that the Diet will form a resolution agreeable to the invitation it contains. It doubtless would not wish by opening to the troops of our enemies a free passage through a territory neutralized by an armistice, and a negociation carried on at Rastadt, to expose themselves to see the flames of war again kindled, and the theatre of it fixed in Germany."

The Imperialists have entirely quitted hither Austria and even the Frickthal. The Austrian army in Bavaria, amount it is said to 100,000 men.

FEBRUARY 19.

The courier whom we expect with so much impatience from Vienna is not yet arrived, We are assured here, that the French Ministers have taken upon them to delay the passing of the Rhine these four days, to allow time for the courier to arrive. In that interval they have consulted the Directory, who consented to six days longer for the answer of the General Diet of the Empire. This has opened the Protocol of the 18th of February. It generally holds three sittings, but with little unanimity. Hence we are to have the answer the 25th of February, that being the last day of the term granted by the Directory.

A letter from Lublin, of the 28th January, says, the Archduke Palatine had arrived in that city, and continued his journey for Petersburgh, after having arranged the route of the second body of 40,000 Russians advancing by forced marches by Eastern Gallicia.

General Jourdan continues his preparations for war with unabated vigour, and has made the division of cavalry advance, which had retired into Veteravia, towards Coblentz and Mentz. This General, to be the better able to follow the movements of his army, and provide for its wants, has determined, in the event of a war, to establish two head quarters; the one, where he will reside with the chief of his staff, and the Chiefs of his Administrations will follow directly the advanced guard. Those who shall compose it must travel on horseback, and will not be allowed carriages of any kind. The other will be in the centre of the army, and there the rest of the Staff, and the officers of the several Administrations, with the baggages belonging thereto, will reside.

FEB. 21.

The Rhine was to have been passed yesterday; but after the arrival of a courier from Rastadt counter orders were issued.

P. S. We are this moment assured, that the passage

of the Rhine will be effected the 26th of February, unless Austria shall determine to shew a pacific disposition.

STRASBURG, 2 VENTOSE, FEB. 20.

We have been in expectation here, since the 16th of February, of the answer of the Emperor to the Note of the French Ministers at Rastadt, dated the 1st of that month. It is generally supposed that this answer would be evasive or negative, and therefore dispositions were made to enable the army of Mentz to cross the Rhine at the first signal from its commanders; but it appears certain that the Emperor has demanded and obtained a respite, the duration of which is not precisely known, but which is at all events to 15 days. It is also presumed that the overflowing of the Danube has prevented the courier dispatched to Vienna from arriving in that city in time to allow his return to Rastadt at the period assigned by the French Ministers. However it may be, the army maintains its position on the left bank of the Rhine.

SEMLIN, JAN. 30.

The negociations between Passwan Oglou and the Porte are terminated. Passwan Oglou has received a firman of the Grand Signior containing an acceptation of the conditions of that Pacha. Passwan Oglou is appointed Governor of the district of Widdin, and Prince of Kladova and Kraina. He will pay the usual imposts, one part to Mecca, another to the Divan, and a third to the guards of the grand Signior.

EGYPT.

Report made by a Frenchman arrived from Egypt, who served under General Desaix.

The 20th Brumaire (Nov. 10.) I quitted Alexandria, with four tartans of Leghorn, and the French advice-boat Le Vif. Under the favour of the night and the wind we escaped the vigilence of two English ships of the line, three frigates, and divers polacres. On board the tartanes were 80 French officers, wounded or sick, who had obtained passports from General Buonaparte.

On board the advice-boat were Louis Buonaparte, brother of the General in Chief, Dubois, a surgeon, and some wounded officers. Two of these tartanes are arrived at Leghorn, after having been in the greatest danger. The fate of the other two, on board of which were the Adjutants General Beauvais and Beauvoisin, and many other officers, is not known. It is feared that they have been taken by the Barbary Corsairs.

Louis Buonaparte, when he quitted Alexandria, intended going to Corfu, but he altered his intention when he found that island was blockaded.

General Berthier, who, on account of his health, had asked for a passport, could not obtain one. The Ordonnateur in Chief, Sucy, who, it is necessary on account of a wound in his arm, should make use of Baths, has obtained permission to leave Egypt. He now waits only for a favourable moment.

The Army of Egypt at present wears a formidable aspect; it occupies the whole of the banks of the Nile, from Alexandria to Salakier, where the Desert commences. The General in Chief has given directions for constructing a fort at the latter place. They are now also occupied in repairing the old castle of Cairo, which commands that great city. It is said that Buonaparte has projected an expedition to Syria, in order to procure some articles which are necessary for the manufactures.

The Delta, by its great fertility, furnishes the army with provisions of every kind in abundance. They make very good brandy with dates. The precautions which have been taken at Alexandria, where a Board of Health has been established, will prevent all kinds of contagion. The terror inspired by the ferocious Bedouins prevents the soldiers from leaving their camps. Some young Turks have replaced, in the demi-brigades, the drummers who quitted their situation to carry the musket. The sailors who escaped from the battle of Aboukir have been formed into a legion, to which has been given the name of the Nautical Legion.

Three hundred transports, Ligurian, Spanish, and French, are safe in the port of Alexandria, as well as six frigates and three ships of the line, including a Turkish caravelle, become a French property since the declaration of war with the Porte. Formidable batteries protect these ships.

CORN EXCHANGE, March 4.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
English Wheat,	40	49	0	Malt,	38	40	0
Essex,	50	52	0	Fine,	—	—	—
Barley,	28	30	6	Oats,	23	26	0
Fine New,	—	31	6	Mealing,	25	28	0
Fine Flour	40	45	0	Fine,	—	—	—

—STOCKS—

This day, (March 4.) at twelve o'clock—3 *per cent. red.*—3 *per cent. con.* 54⅛

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—MARCH 7.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 4.

Mr DUNDAS postponed his India budget until to-morrow se'ennight.

Mr TIERNEY moved an address to his Majesty for the production of the following papers.

An account of the duty of 4½ per cent received from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands for 20 years past, and distinguishing the sum for each year together with the persons paid out of the same.

An account of the charges incurred in secret services for the last 20 years, distinguishing each year, and what sums are made good by Parliament.

The address was ordered.

Mr ROSE said, that to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a bill to permit ships to sail for Newfoundland without a convoy, a regulation, he observed, which would be found beneficial to the trade.

Mr H. THORNTON said, that to-morrow he would move for leave to bring in a bill for restraining the African slave trade within certain limits.

Married at Langley Park, on the 4th current, ADAM GORDON, Esq. of Cairnfield, to Miss CRUICKSHANK, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Cruickshank, Esq. of Stracathro'.

Died at Fortrose, on 3d February, Mr ROBERT DOUGLAS, late Master in the Royal Navy, and Teacher of Mathematics in the Academy at Fortrose.

Monday died at Dumfries, in the 91st year of his age, JAMES EWART, Esq. of Mullock.

On the 2d instant died at Aberdeen, in the 32d year of her age, Miss ELIZABETH MACKENZIE, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr William Mackenzie, minister of Glenmuick.

On the 23d ult. died at Bath, ALEXANDER BAILLIE, Esq. of Dochfour, Inverness-shire, in the 68th year of his age.

GEORGE OGILVY of Baikie, Esq. died at Dundee on the 26th ult.

Died, at her house in Nicolson's Street, 13th February last, Mrs MARY ANNE MARINE, sister to the late James Marine, trumpeter to the Court of Justiciary, aged 103.

Yesterday set off from Somers's hotel, Colonel J. A. THOMSON and Captain THOMSON, of the Fifeshire cavalry, for England.

We understand that upon the 11th March the corps of Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons leaves this city, in order to be quartered for the space of a fortnight at Musselburgh, previous to their review. It is highly pleasing to see a corps of Gentlemen, most of whom are engaged in business, thus submit to a temporary absence from their families and homes for the purpose of improvement in military discipline; and we have no doubt that so spirited an example will be extensively useful.

Monday, the Shropshire Militia were inspected on Burntsfield Links by Major-General VYSE. They are a very fine body of men.

Yesterday, JAMES STEWART, who was convicted before the High Court of Justiciary in January last of abstracting a letter from the General Post-Office, was executed here, agreeable to his sentence. His behaviour was such as became his unfortunate situation.

Monday, the following Gentlemen were chosen Governors and Directors of the British Linen Company:

WILLIAM M'DOWALL, Esq. of Garthland, Governor.
WILLIAM TOD, of London, Esq. Merchant, Deputy-Governor.
John Fyffe, Esq. Merchant in Edinburgh,
Hugh Corrie, Esq. Writer to the Signet,
Thomas Tod, Esq. Writer to the Signet,
Joseph Norris, Esq. Deputy Clerk of Justiciary,
James Gilchrist, Esq. Writer to the Signet,
} Directors

Mr OGILVY has paid to the Committee in Aberdeen for managing the subscription in aid of Government, the sum of 112l. 3s. 7d. Sterling, being the voluntary contribution in the town of Old Aberdeen and parish of Old Machar, collected by the ministers and kirk session of Old Machar, exclusive of the sum of 324l. 19s. formerly subscribed by parishioners of Old Machar, and of 236l. subscribed by persons who have property in Old Machar, on which they reside part of the year—amounting in all, from that parish, to the sum of 673l. 2s. 7d.

Mr JONES's benefit at the Circus on Saturday first, will doutless be the most fashionably attended of any evening this season; in addition to the most favourite performance, a new pantomime makes its first appearance; and this continued attention to the Public will no doubt be amply rewarded.

A CERTAIN REMEDY IN PUTRID DISEASES.

In this philosophical age, when diseases so often change their appearance from what physicians had any former experience of, it is a pleasing reflection, that the study of medicine has of late been so much simplified, and almost every distemper incident to the human body so fully explained, as to come within the common apprehension of mankind.—The following facts, communicated to the world by the Reverend Mr Cartwright, afford an antidote for the most dangerous disease with which the human body can be afflicted; so that it is hoped one of the most crowded avenues to the grave is at length in a great measure closed.

"Seventeen years ago I went (says this benevolent clergyman) to reside at Brampton, a populous village near Chesterfield. I had not been there many months before a putrid fever broke out among us. Finding by far the greater number of my parishioners too poor to afford themselves medical assistance, I undertook, by the help of such books on the subject of medicine as were in my possession, to prescribe for them. I early attended a boy about fourteen years of age, who was attacked by the fever. He had not been ill many days before the symptoms were unequivocally putrid. I then administered bark, wine, and such other remedies as my books directed. My exertions were however of no avail; his disorder grew every day more untractable and malignant, so that I was in hourly expectation of his dissolution. Being under the necessity of taking a journey, before I set off I went to see him, as I thought for the last time, and I prepared his parents for the event of his death, which I considered as inevitable, and reconciled them, in the best manner I was able, to a loss which I knew they would feel severely. While I was in conversation on this distressing subject with his mother, I observed, in a small corner of the room, a tub of wort working. The sight brought to my recollection an experiment I had somewhere met with, "of a piece of putrid meat being made sweet by being suspended over a tub of wort in the act of fermentation." The idea flashed into my mind, that the yeast might correct the putrid nature of this disease, and I instantly gave him two large spoonfuls. I then told the mother, if she found her son better, to repeat this dose every three hours. I then set out for my journey; upon my return, after a few days, I anxiously enquired after the boy, and was informed he was recovered. I could not repress my curiosity, though I was greatly fatigued with my journey, and night was come on; I went directly to where he lived, which was three miles off, in a wild part of the moors. The boy himself opened the door, looked surprisingly well, and told me he felt better from the instant he took the yeast.

"After I left Brampton, I lived in Leicestershire. My parishioners being there few and opulent, I dropped my medical character entirely, and would not prescribe for my own family. One of my domestics falling ill, accordingly the apothecary was sent for. His complaint a violent fever, which in its progress became putrid. Having great reliance, and deservedly, on the apothecary's penetration and judgment, the man was left solely to his management. His disorder, however, kept daily gaining ground, till at length the apothecary considered him in very great danger. At last, finding every effort to be of service to him baffled, he told me he considered it to be a lost case, and that in his opinion the man could not survive 24 hours. On the apothecary thus giving him up, I determined to try the effects of yeast. I gave him two large spoonfuls, and in 15 minutes from taking the yeast, his pulse, though still feeble, began to get composed and full. He, in 32 minutes from his taking it, was able to get up from his bed and walk in his room. At the expiration of the second hour, I gave him a bason of sago, with a good deal of lemon, wine, and ginger in it; he ate it with an appetite; in another hour I repeated the yeast; an hour afterwards I gave the bark as before; at the next hour he had food; next had another dose of yeast; and then went to bed; it was nine o'clock; he told me he had a good night, and was recovered. I however repeated the medicine, and he was soon able to go about his business as usual.

"About a year after this, as I was riding past a detached farm-house, at the out-skirts of the village, I observed a farmer's daughter standing at the door, apparently in great affliction. On enquiring into the cause of her distress, she told me her father was dying: I dismounted, and went into the house to see him; I found him in the last stage of a putrid fever. His tongue was black, his pulse was scarcely perceptible, and he lay stretched out like a corpse, in a state of drowsy insensibility. I immediately procured some yeast, which I diluted with water, and poured down his throat; I then left him, with little hopes of recovery; I returned, however, in about two hours, and found him sensible and able to converse; I then gave him a dose of bark; he afterwards took, at a proper interval, some refreshment. I staid with him till he repeated the yeast, and then left him, with directions how to proceed; I called upon him the next morning at nine o'clock; I found him apparently well, and walking in his garden. He was an old man, upwards of 70.

"I have since administered the yeast to above 50 persons labouring under putrid fevers; and what is singular (continues this benevolent man), I have not lost a patient."

The above has been handed to us by a gentleman in this city who lost two children by the fever which has been so prevalent and so fatal of late—He had a third child who was taken ill, and this prescription having come to his knowledge, he made the experiment, which was happily crowned with success. We shall be happy to record farther proofs of its efficacy.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 1.

Mr JOHNSTON brought up the report of the Committee on the bill for suppressing the rebellion.

Mr O'DONEL arose to move an amendment to the first clause—he was a friend to any measure imparting a necessary strength to the Executive Government, and though the present bill went to a complete suspension of the Constitution, he would not by the amendment he had to propose weaken its effects, but he would have the rule of law defined whatever that law was, and not let the capricious will of an individual be the law, for nothing could be more dangerous than to vest a power in any one person to punish according to his sole judgement.

Mr O'Donel, after some further prefatory observations, moved the following amendment:—"provided always, &c. that all general officers, or others to whom his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant shall issue his commission for executing martial law, shall from time to time institute Courts Martial for trial of all persons aiding and assisting to the said rebellion, or of attacking the persons or injuring the properties of his Majesty's loyal subjects for rebellious purposes, which Courts Martial shall be composed of five or more officers, to be on oath, the majority to decide on the guilt of the accused, and on the punishment to be inflicted—that no person shall be punished by virtue of this act, until previously so tried, and that no persons shall be subject to the penalties herein mentioned for any crime committed previous to the passing of this act."

Mr BARRINGTON seconded the motion.

Mr ST G. DALY expressed his astonishment at the confusion of ideas that seemed to prevail on this subject at the other side. The bill had been argued at uncommon length for two nights, and it was not yet understood by the mover and supporter of the present amendment, which was calculated to render inefficious the bill altogether, and the purposes of which would be defeated if any alteration were to take place in the clause to which the amendment applied.

Several other members spoke, after which the amendment was negatived without a division.

Mr EDGEWORTH then moved "that the duration "of the bill should be only for two months," instead of till the next Session of Parliament, and two months after its commencement.

The amendment was seconded by Mr DOBBS, but was negatived without a division.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr DOBBS said that he would taking that opportunity of putting the House in possession of the subject, which he had given notice of bringing forward on Tuesday next, as he wished every Gentleman to be fully apprized of what was to come before him, and he hoped that the more consideration it obtained the more it would be approved of. He then said that should the House go into a Committee on the state of the nation, he intended proposing the following resolutions:

"That all sinecure places be abolished, making compensation to their present possessors.

"That no man should hold a seat in Parliament who had held any office created since the year 1782.

"That the Catholics should be wholly emancipated, reserving a Protestant Representation in Parliament until such time as the good conduct of the Catholics should prove that no danger could result from admitting them into Parliament.

"That an abolition of Tythes should take place, &c.

"That a provision should be made for the Catholic Bishops and Clergy."

Mr DOBBS having read the above resolutions, the House adjourned until to-morrow.

ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY.

SIXTEENTH DAY.—No. 21,679, a prize of 500l. Nos. 8474, 28,682, 38,049, prizes of 50l.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—No. 42,445, a prize of 10,000l. No. 12,436, a prize of 100l. Nos. 26,039, 45,121, 31,809, 29,304, prizes of 50l.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

March 4.—Bell and Ann, Abbey, from Dunbar, grain.—Leith and Liverpool Packet, from Liverpool, goods.—Four Brothers, Millar, from St Andrews, grain.—Leith Packet, Paton, from Dundee, goods.—Unity, Carter, from Stockton, do.—Cluster of Pearls, Sherriff, from Dunbar, ditto.—Jean, Greig, from London, do.—Kitty, Wishart, from Newcastle, do.—Janet and Sarah, Thomson, from Hull, do.—Mary-Ann, Gibson, from Guernsey, wine.—Hope, Charteries, from London, goods.—Britannia, Fectam, from Oporto and Hull, wine.—Maria, Mather, from Lymington, goods.—Alexander, Abbot, from Dundee, grain.

5—Nicholas, Wallace, from Aberdeen, goods. Russel, Sutherland, from Montrose, goods. Catharine and Isobel, Nairn, from Perth, goods. Welfare, Greig, from St Andrews, grain. Plough, Morrison, from Aberdeen, goods. Nelly, Small, from Dundee, grain. Happy Jean, Allan, from Bergen, tar.

6—Tyger, Beech, from Hull, goods. Leith Packet, Scott, from London, goods. Christian, Wishart, from Newcastle, goods. Mary Ann, Hutton, from Dunbar, grain.

CLEARED OUT.

Countess of Westmoreland, Smith, for Glasgow, goods. Leith Packet, Campbel, for Hull, goods. Endeavour, Tod, from Perth, goods. Aberdeen and Leith Packet, M'Donald, for Aberdeen, goods. Berwickshire Packet, Cunningham, for London, goods. London and Berwickshire Packet, Ward for London, goods. Wind, east-south-east, moderate.

JOHN BAYLL begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that his next BALL in GEORGE's SQUARE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, is fixed for Tuesday the 12th instant.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

A HOUSE in PARK PLACE, belonging to and possessed by LORD ARMADALE, with Coach-house and Stables.—The House to be seen on Tuesday and Friday, from one to three o'clock. For further particulars, enquire at James Marshal, W. S. or Mr Lamb, upholsterer.

On Tuesday next the 11th curt. there will be an ASSEMBLY at Leith.—The doors to open at seven.—Dancing tickets to be delivered the Ladies as they enter the Ball-room, and the dancing to commence as soon as two sets are in the room.—Ladies tickets of admission to be had of the Subscribers; Gentlemen's tickets issued at the shop of Mr R. Willis, Leith, on producing an order from a member. No tickets given out, or money taken, at the door.

Royal Circus.

Mr JONES's NIGHT,

Positively the last of performing this season,

On Saturday March 10. will be presented, THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA, OR THE MIDNIGHT BELL.

With Extraordinary Feats of HORSEMANSHIP.

To which will be added,

For the first and only time in this Kingdom, an entire New Pantomime, called

THE MAGIC ARM.

Or, HARLEQUIN and QUIXOTTE.

Consisting chiefly of the most favourite Scenes, in the Pantome of that name, performed upwards of fifty nights last Season at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden—and three times,

BY COMMAND OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

In the course of which Harlequin will pursue his Travels from The RUINS of a PERUVIAN TEMPLE, through Spain, England, Holland, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland.

In addition to the multiplicity of New Scenes, will be blended some of the most favourite Machinery from the Pantomimes of Harlequin Mariner and Olympian Revels.

Mr Adams (will by particular desire) perform in sight of the Stage, his much admired

IMITATIONS OF VARIOUS BIRDS.

Tickets to be had of Mr Jones at the Circus, dwelling house of Mr Walker, Poole's Hotel, and of Mr Adams at the Box Office, where places for the boxes may be taken.

—A CARD—

IMPRESSED with every sensation of heartfelt gratitude, and with the most profound respect, Mr and Mrs ADAMS beg leave to return their submissive thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, who did them the honour to patronize them on their Benefit Night, at the Royal Circus.—They humbly crave permission to add, that such flattering tokens of distinguished protection to strangers, on their first effort to solicit public favour in this Metropolis, have exceeded their most sanguine expectations, and will leave on their minds, indelible marks of acknowledgement and respect.

ROYAL CIRCUS, March 7. 1799.

FEUDAL TIMES.

Just published by CORRI, DUSSEK, and CO. No. 37, North Bridge Street, and No. 8, South St Andrew's Street, Edinburgh,

A MUSICAL DRAMA, as performing at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, with unbounded applause, the Music by Mr Kelly, the Words by Mr Coleman the younger. Price, 10s. 6d.

Where also may be had,

Blue Beard, the Captive of Spilberg, and every thing new in the Musical Line.

This Day is Published,

THE INCOME BILL

ABRIDGED AND EXPLAINED,

So far as it relates to Scotland,

By WILLIAM CALLENDER, writer in Edinburgh.

To be had at the shop of ALEXANDER M'KAY, High Street; and the other Booksellers in Edinburgh, and the principal towns in Scotland——Price 6d.

COACH FOR SALE.

A Very Excellent COACH, with plated Mounting and Lamps; is not two years old, and has been very little used.

Enquire at Mess. Crichton and Feild, Leith Walk.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NURSERY.

To be SOLD, by public roup at Dalry, one mile west from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road, upon the 11th day of March current,

THE remaining Stock of FRUIT and FOREST TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, &c. &c. belonging to Mrs Mawer. For the Accommodation of purchasers, the Myrtles, and other Greenhouse Plants, will be exposed in Small Lots.

As it is intended that the Ground shall be cleared, GREAT BARGAINS may be expected.

The roup of the Trees and Shrubs to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon; and the Greenhouse Plants will be exposed at one afternoon.

*** Several Dozens of Bell Glasses. DALRY, March 6. 1799.

ROUP OF SUGAR-HOUSE IN DUNDEE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Trades-Hall of Dundee, upon Wednesday the 27th day of March curt. at 12 o'clock noon,

THE DUNDEE SUGAR-HOUSE, and WAREHOUSES belonging thereto, lying upon the north side of the Seagate of Dundee, with the whole Pans, Coolers, and other Utensils for carrying on the business, conform to inventories thereof.

Also, a parcel of NEW MOULDS and other articles, belonging to the Company, in a separate lot.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and inventories, are in the hands of Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, to whom intending purchasers may apply for further information, betwixt and the day of roup.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

THOMAS COLVIN, Merchant in Glasgow, Partner of the firm of COLVINS & CO. Merchants there.

IT is hereby intimated, that the said Thomas Colvin has made application to the Court of Session, to be discharged of all debts contracted by him as a partner of said Company, or an individual, previous to the sequestration of his and their estates on the 8th April 1788.

To the CREDITORS *of*

The late DAVID SOMMERVELL, Merchant in Edinburgh.

IT is requested that every person to whom Mr Sommervell stood indebted at his death, will immediately lodge with John Gray, writer in Edinburgh, the factor appointed by Mr Sommervell's Trust Disponees, the accounts or notes of the sums owing to them, who has orders to pay the same.

Not to be repeated.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th March curt. betwixt the hours of two and three in the afternoon, in one or two lots,

A VALUABLE SUBJECT, adjoining to the town of Leven in Fife, consisting of Land, Houses, and a command of Water, able to drive a very considerable power in machinery, either in whole or in two lots, as may be most convenient for the purchaser.

If in lots, a large Mill-house with a good Water Wheel, a House, Garden, and some Grounds adjoining, with a full command of the Water of Leven, after it passes the flour and corn mills of Burnmills, will be sold in one lot, and from nine to twelve acres of very valuable grounds, close to the town of Leven, in another. The water wheel is supposed able to drive twenty flax or tow-spinning frames, with all the preparing and carding machines necessary, and these could be set up at a trifling expence above the price of the frames, in a situation peculiarly advantageous for the business. The water from the Burnmills has for many years driven another water wheel of the same dimensions, and this additional water the purchaser is also to have the command of, when he can use it. The ground in lot 2d, is pleasantly situated upon the banks of the Leven, close to the town, and very high feu duties have been offered to the Proprietor for detached portions of it for building and garden ground.

Mr Archibald Howden, at Leven Bleachfield, will shew the mill-houses and ground, and for further particulars apply to Mr Stark, at Kirkhill; Mess. John Scougall and Son, Leith, and Mr William Howison, junior, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

ROUP OF FARMS IN ANGUS SHIRE.

On Saturday the 16th of March 1799, at 12 o'clock noon, within Hunter's Tavern in Forfar, there will be exposed to public roup,

A LEASE of the Farms of BANKHEAD, QUILKOE, and COTTON, formerly advertised, being part of the Estate of CARSE, and in the immediate vicinity of the town of Forfar, at very moderate rents and for grassums.

ALSO,

A Lease of the Field called BAILIE GRAY's PARK, and the Park of TURFBEG, formerly in planting.

Bankhead consists of 100 acres, arable.
Quilkoe of about 200 acres.
Cotton of about 122 acres.

And on Friday the 15th March 1799, at 11 o'clock forenoon, THE GRASS PARKS OF CARSE will be rouped on the ground either for grass or tillage, as offerers may incline.

Charles Greenhill, Esq. Old Montrose by Montrose, will inform as to the endurance of the leases and other particulars.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Subscriptions in the Town and Parish of PETERHEAD.

James Arbuthnot, merchant	L.	21	0 0
Thomas Arbuthnot, ditto		21	0 0
Major John Ramsay of Invernettie Lodge, annually during the war		15	15 0
John Harlow, Esq.		10	0 0
Mr John Dalgarno, merchant		10	0 0
Mr William Scott, jun. ditto		15	0 0
The Rev. Dr George Moir, minister		25	0 0
The Rev. Dr William Laing, ditto		4	4 0
Mr Alexander Ellis, merchant		7	7 0
Bailie Robert Robertson		7	7 0
Mr Donald Mackintosh		5	5 0
Mr James Gordon, writer		3	3 0
Mr Francis Souter		3	3 0
Mr All. Adamson, schoolmaster		2	2 0
Dr Alexander Anderson		10	10 0
Mr Thomas Arbuthnot, youngest, merchant		3	3 0
Mr James Forbes, senior, ditto		3	3 0
Mr John Sellar, merchant		3	3 0
Mr James Milne, baker		2	2 0
Mr Thomas Robertson, cooper		3	3 0
Mr John Robertson, merchant		5	0 0
Captain Robert Hutchison		25	0 0
Dr Robert Jamieson		2	2 0
Mr William Shivers, merchant		2	2 0
Mr George Snetton, ship-builder		4	4 0
Captain John Hutchison		10	0 0
John Wallace, vintner		2	2 0
Mr James Arbuthnot, jun. merchant		10	10 0
Mr Thomas Arbuthnot, jun. agent for the Aberdeen Banking Company at Peterhead		7	7 0
Mr Adam Arbuthnot, merchant		3	3 0
Mr James Hutchison, do.		10	10 0
Mr William Tytler, wright		1	11 6
Mrs Baillie of Rosehall		10	0 0
Mr James Mackie, merchant		2	2 0
Mr Alexander Ogilvie, merchant		2	2 0
Mr William Scott, sen. merchant		10	0 0
Mrs Buchan, elder of Auchmacoy		5	0 0
Miss Buchan, ditto		2	2 0
Mr James Anderson, jun. merchant		2	2 0
The Rev. Mr Patrick Torry, minister		5	5 0
Mr Charles Duncan, merchant		2	2 0
Mr James Shelton, shipmaster		3	3 0
The Merchant Society of Peterhead, from their funds		100	0 0
The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Peterhead Volunteer Corps		100	0 0
Mr Alexander Mackie, watchmaker		3	3 0
The Members of the Union Society of Peterhead, individually		12	9 6
The Members of the Gardeners Society of Peterhead, individually		10	0 0
The Members of the Trades Society of Peterhead, individually		11	1 6
The Members of the Society of Free Masons at Peterhead, individually		5	4 0
The Members of the Weaver Society of Peterhead, individually		5	10 0
Mrs Captain M'Clean		2	0 0
Mr Arbuthnot, Rora		1	0 0
Mr Sims		3	0 0
Mr Andrew Forbes		3	0 0
Mr John Shives		2	2 6
James Kidd		2	2 0
Rob. Rainey blacksmith, John Gilchrist, Wm. Reid, Wm. Robertson, sen. merchant; Al. Robertson jun. wheelwright, Wm. Rhind baker, Jas. Shand organist, John Sutter wright, A. Murison heckler, Wm. Abel tailor, Thos. Wilson vintner, Andrew Bram merchant, Alex. Baggie confectioner, Mrs Gordon, Glenavenie; Wm. Wallace merchant, James Forrest, Alex. Shives merchant, one guinea each		17	17 0
John Strachan wright, Robert Shewan sadler, John Patton brewer, Mrs Lieut. Keith, Thos. Stewart Chas. Crawford shoemaker, Mrs Widdows, And. Thomson wright, Geo. Mess, Wm. Park, one pound each		11	0 0
James Robertson, Netherton; Robert Adam, Mrs Clark, Mr John Smith schoolmaster; Mr John Chalmers, Alexander Cow, 10s. 6d. each		3	3 0
James Thomson mason, a Lady, William Taylor, James Stevenson, Alexander Elrick, John Kidd, William Kidd, William Webster, 10s. each		4	0 0
John M'Lallean shoemaker, Alexander Mitchell, 8s. each		0	16 0
William Laing, David Ewen, Susan Robertson, 7s. 6d. each		1	2 6
George Wood		0	7 0
Andrew Robb weaver, William Hay shoemaker, James Imlay merchant, Alexander Watt, Andrew Catto, 6s. each		2	2 0
James Scott, James Sangster, John Ewen, Jas. Hay, Wm. Clark, Millo; Robert Cassie, Wm. Mitchell, William Ogston, John Robb, Mrs Fergusson, 4s. each		2	0 0
James Bennet perfumer, Alex. Greig tailor, James Johnston slater, Wm. Hay shoemaker's family, John Daniel, Robert Hay shoemaker, Robert Sangster, Alex. Davidson, Alex. Garroch, Robert Hutchison, Alex. Birnie sadler, James Sangster, Wm. Presly, Alex. Quiry, Jean Smith, Robert Taylor, Wm. Farquhar, James Ewen, James Oldman, Robert Ogston, William Morris, George Hutcheson, John Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, John Walker, Alexander Cruickshank, James Robertson, William Falconer, John Robertson, John Ogston, Thomas Robertson, George Morison, Alex. Crookshanks, Alex. Bram, George Brook, Mrs Gray, Wm. Smith, John Grott, Inverugie, 5s. each		9	0 0
George Bruce, John Hutchison, Wm. Sellar, James Taylor, George Hutchison, George Hay, David Ewan, Wm. Mutch, James Smith. George Oldman, 3s. each		1	13 0
Mrs Farquhar, Mrs M'Donald, Matthew Hutton, servant, Marg. Bodie servant, Mrs Murray, Margaret Watt servant, George Balfour, Jean Shirras, Elspet Johnston, Mary Ritchie, Wm. Hall, Peter Buchan, Wm. Greig, Mrs Tytler, John Davidson, Wm. Robertson, Alexander Park, Margaret Shirras, Jean Taylor, Jean Bruce, wife of Thomas Davidson; Robert Gibb, Elizabeth Garrioch, Wm. Hutchison, Alex. Hutchison, Wm. Bruce, John Abernethy, George Mitchell, Alexander Oldman, Alexander Hay, Wm. Clark, Andrew Milne, Thomas Lawrence, John Nicholson, John Scott, George Mason, Wm. Mason, John Clark—2s. 6d. each		4	12 6
George Lyon, Elizabeth Middleton, George Simpson, Margaret Abernethy, Alexander Robertson, Wm. Paterson, Andrew Daniel, George Willox, Wm. Daniel, Robert Craig, James Campbell, Robert Bain, Thomas Davidson, May Reid, Geo. Stiven, Robert Cordner, James Stiven, Wm. Cordner, Alexander Cordner, James Brown, Alexander Cordner, William Stiven, Alexander Taylor, William Bruce, George Stiven, Robert Stiven, Alexander Bruce, Wm. Elrick, Thomas Robertson, William Hay, George Sangster, George Linton, C. Brockie, Wm Lowrie, Alexander Lowrie, John Milne, W. Madders, Alexander Smith, John Hay, Meikle Cocklaw; Alexander Skene, Charles Brands, James Craig, Alexander Sleason—2s. each		4	6 0
An old wounded seaman, David Clark, James Farquhar, Thomas Cheyne, George Buchan, Catherine Lang, Margaret Fergusson, John Buchan, Wm. Stiven, Thomas Murray, Wm. Jamieson, James Grant, James Johnston, Robert Smith, Geo. Madders—1s. 6d. each		1	4 0
Janet Hunter, Christian Dickie, John Farquhar, Peter Middleton, Elspet Cordiner, Christian Daniel, Margaret Gordon, Janet Steven, Isobel Ross, Isobel Walker, Jean Campbell, Wm. Annand, Ann Watson, Alex. Hay, Elspet Webster, Ann Paterson, Marg. Rae, Alex. Farquhar, Christian Alexander, Grizel Gregg, Janet Lunan, Isobel Milne, Janet Taylor, John Simple, Ann Robertson, Margaret Robertson, Mary Robertson, John Ruttray, Marg. Stewart, Robert Steven, Wm. Steven, Jo. Hutchison, Alex. Taylor, Alex. Mackie, James Cordner, Alex. Steven, Robert Steven, Wm. Brown, Alex. Hutchison, Wm. Steven, James Barclay, Alexander Law, Wm. Law, Agnes Robertson, Wm. Ogston, Janet Clark, James Robertson, Wm. Jack, Wm. Gillies, James Robertson, James Robertson, Isobel Brook, John Whitecross, James Biddie, Wm. Walker, Alex. Hay, John Richart, David Grant, James Greig, Wm. Haden, Wm. Cowie, Windmill; James Findlay, James Greig, Bodam, 1s. each		4	1 0
Mr James Burnet, tailor		1	1 0
James Crookshank		0	0 6
	L.	630	0 6

The following Subscriptions in the Parish of BARRIE, in the County of Farfar.

James Miln, Esq. of Woodhill	L.	50	0 0
The Rev. Mr David Simm		5	0 0
Henry Henderson, Esq. of Grange of Barrie		5	0 0
James Henderson, jun. of ditto		2	2 0
Mr Alexander Henderson, preacher of Gospel		1	1 0
Thomas Dick, Woodhill		2	0 0
Thomas Kidd, Ravensby		1	0 0
Alexander Symers, schoolmaster		1	1 0
David Kerr, Pitskellie		1	1 0
James Stephen Ravensby, James Wilson, ditto, 10s. each		1	0 0
William Miln, Woodhall; William Fyfe, Crookhill; Thomas Young, Deyhouse, 5s each		0	15 0
David Patterson, Greenhawhill; William Whitton, Moston; William Kidd, Lochside; Alex. Ferrier, Cowbyers; William M'Cleish, Burrymnir, David Cant, ditto; George Anderson, Cotside, 3s. each		1	1 0
Alexander Hackney, Cotside; Andrew Airth, ditto 2s. 6d. each		0	5 0
John Pigot, Greenlawhill; James Whittin, Moston; Alexander Cant, ditto; David Barrie, ditto; Dav. Whitton, ditto; Robert Barrie, ditto; Dav. Barrie, jun. ditto; John Patton, ditto; Andrew Butchart, ditto; Barbara Keir, ditto; William Kent, ditto; David Ferrier, Lochside; Alex. Mitchell, Cowbyres; Thomas Mitchell, ditto; Thos. Kyd, ditto; Robert Whitton, servant, ditto; Robert Whitton, jun. ditto; John Kyde, sen. ditto; Tho. Young, ditto; Andrew Guild, Cotside; David Scott, ditto; James Patterson, ditto; David Patterson, ditto; Robert Scott, Cowbyres; David Anderson, Deyhouse; John Dyce, Buymuir; David Brown, Barrie; Alexander Taylor, ditto, James Finlay, Clayholes, 2s. each		2	18 0
John Cooper, Woodhill		0	1 6
D. Small, Woodhill; Geo. Anderson, Ravensby; Geo. Gerrard, ditto; J. Gerrard, ditto; David Smith, do. G. Edward, ditto; J. Heron, ditto; Jacob Steven, ditto; James Miln Sim, Manse Barry; William Peddie, Crookhill; William Movara, Greenlawhill; Robert Scott, ditto; Robert Herald, ditto; Alexander Hogg, Pitskellie; James Strachan, do.; David Mathison, ditto; David Archer, ditto; Robert Butchart, Moston; John Butchart, ditto; Alexander Butchart, ditto; John Christie, ditto; James Ferrier, ditto; Thomas Ferrier, ditto; William M'Laggan, ditto; Robert Scott, ditto; Robert Petrie, Cowbyres; James Whitton, ditto; David White, ditto; William Watson, ditto; John Kyd, jun. ditto; Robert Kyd, ditto; Robert Rae, ditto; Bobert Watson, ditto; William Kyd, Bentheads; David Key, ditto; James Mitchell, ditto; William Mitchell, ditto; Alexander Guild, ditto; Alexander Christie, Cotside; James Scott, Cowbyres; John Scott, ditto; Andrew Scott, ditto; Francis Whitton, Cotside; James Scott, ditto; William Soutar, ditto; George Ramsay, do; David Dorward, Barymuir; Alex. Gray, Budden; Robert Guthrie, ditto; William Templeman, do.; John Kyde, ditto; James Smith, Barryhill; Andrew Lawson, Point—1s. each		2	13 0
	L.	77	0 6

Parish of FERN, in the County of FORFAR.

The Rev. Mr John Gillanders, minister	L.	2	0 0
Donald Fleeming		0	1 6

SUBJECTS IN LEITH FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by Public Roup, within the House of Mrs BLACKHALL, Vintner in Leith, on Thursday the 14th day of March curt. between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, if not previously disposed of by Private Bargain,

THAT Valuable and Extensive Property, fronting both to Quality Street and Rotten Raw, possessed by Mr John Jamieson, junior, and others. To be seen every lawful day, from 10 o'clock forenoon to 2 o'clock afternoon.

For further particulars apply to Mr Jamieson the proprietor, or to Mess. Innes and Handyside, writers to the signet.

TO BE LET,

For such a number of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THE HOUSE of MORTON, with OFFICES, GARDEN, and PLEASURE GROUND, agreeably situated, four miles south of Edinburgh.

The house consists of eight fire rooms, besides kitchen, closets, and other apartments, and there is also accommodation for servants, with stable and coach-house adjoining.

If required, the tenant may have any quantity of grass ground, from four to about sixty Scots acres, in different enclosed fields, surrounding the house.

Apply to James Thomson, W.S. No. 20, North Castle Street. Mr Mitchell, farmer at Morton Mains, will show the house and grounds.

COUNTY OF FORFAR.
FARMS TO BE LET

For 19 years, and entered to Whitsunday 1799,

THE FARM of DENHEAD, in the parish of Arbirlott, measuring about 64 Scots acres arable.

The FARM of MILLTOWN of CONAN, in the parish of Carmyllie, measuring about 87 Scots acres arable, 15 acres valuable pasture, and 10 acres muir.

The BRAE of CONAN, measuring about 18 Scots acres arable, and 1 acre pasture.

There are besides, about 64 Scots acres improveable muir, part of which may be set along with the above farms if wanted. The farms are well watered, and lie within three miles of the town of Arbroath.

The grounds will be shewn by Francis Weir in Crofts, or by the present tenants.

Offers may be given in to Mr Alexander Smith at Middleton, which shall be concealed, if required.

A FARM IN MID-LOTHIAN TO LET.

THE LANDS of NEWHALL, in the parish of Stow, and county of Edinburgh, containing about 370 acres, chiefly of pasture ground, as presently possessed by Thomas Paterson. Entry at Whitsunday next 1799.

Offers in writing to be made to Harry Davidson, W. S. South Hanover Street.

FARMS IN BERWICK & ROXBURGH SHIRES.

To be LET for nineteen years after Whitsunday, 1800 and 1801,

I. SANDYKNOW, lying in the parish of Smailholme, and county of Roxburgh, consisting of nearly six hundred acres, and presently possessed by John Dove.

II. BUTCHERCOAT in the parish of Mertoun, and county of Berwick, consisting of upwards of three hundred acres, and presently possessed by George Brack.

III. WHITEHOUSE and BOGHALL, in the parish of Mertoun, and county of Berwick, consisting of nearly three hundred acres. The former in possession of the proprietor, and the latter possessed by Andrew Hume.

IV. BROTHERSTONE, in the parish of Mertoun, and shire of Berwick, consisting of about a thousand acres, and presently possessed by George Bryden.

These Farms lie around Whitrigg Bog, where there is an inexhaustible fund of Shell Marle, which the tenants may get at a moderate price.

Butchercoat, Whitehouse, and Boghall, may be let jointly or separately as offerers may incline.

Entry to Sandyknow, Butchercoat, Whitehouse, and Boghall, at Whitsunday 1800, and to Brotherstone, at Whitsunday 1801.

Alexander Barre, Grieve at Mertoun, will show the Farms, and proposals may be given in to the proprietor at Mertoun, or John Lang, Sheriff-clerk of Selkirkshire.

SHEEP STOLEN FROM CARENMORE,

In the County of Ross, in November or December, 1798.

IN November or December last, there were Stolen from the Sheep Walk of Carenmore, in the County of Ross, from 250 to 260 SMEARED EWE and WEDDER HOGS, including a few HOG TUPS, the property of Mess. Birthwhistle's, and John M'Intyre, tacksman of Letterew. Among the number, there were four Black Hogs, and a few Reglins. Ten or thirteen of the Hogs were burnt across the nose, and both lugs cut off. The Reglins had one of the lugs cut off from the root, and the other lug was entire.—The remaining had both lugs stabbed, without any burning.

Any Person who will give satisfying information of Persons driving a Flock of the above description, and pointing out the exact description of the Drivers, so as to discover with precision the course that the flock were drove, and the persons who drove them, will receive a Reward of TWO GUINEAS.—And any Person who will give information of the Person or Persons guilty of the Theft, will receive a Reward of FORTY POUNDS Sterling, to be paid on conviction, by Donald M'Leod, Esq. of Geanies, Major Donald M'Kay of Errobol, Alexander Fraser of Dell, Esq. Mr William Mitchell of Dalchully, in Bedenoch, all Members of the Sheep Association; or by Alexander M'Donell, writer in Inverness, their clerk.

It is also requested that all constables and others who may have observed a flock of the above description, or any how similar, driving, will communicate the information to John Mackay, head constable at Fort Augustus, who will indemnify them of any expence they may be put to.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE.

To be LET for such a number of years as may be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next (1799),

THE FARM of RACHERFIELD, containing about 330 English acres, all enclosed and subdivided into nine Inclosures, most of them sheltered with belts of planting, lying on the west side of Mellerstain, in the parish of Earlstoun and county of Berwick.

There is a commodious dwelling-house and suitable office-houses on the premises, built about ten years ago, and a command of water within forty yards of the onstead, which might be made to drive a Treshing Machine. If an object to a tenant, 45 acres in two inclosures would be added to the Farm at Whitsunday 1800.

Proposals in writing, to be given in to George Baillie, Esq. of Jerriswood, the proprietor; or to Henry Swan, at Kelso, his factor, on or before the 20th of April next, when the farm will be let.

The present tenant will shew the farm.

☞ MELLERSTAIN MILLS are now let.

BARROWFIELD ESTATE NEAR GLASGOW.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern in Glasgow, on Friday the 15th day of March curt. at two o'clock afternoon,

THE ONE HALF, *pro indiviso*, of the LANDS and ESTATE of BARROWFIELD and OTHERS, belonging to the Sequestrated Estate of James Dunlop, late of Garnkirk.

These lands consist in whole of about 171 acres, of which about fourteen have been feued; and the present Rent is as follows:

Land Rent	L.	518	5 4	
Feus and a Cotter's House		197	15 6	
Brick-fields		72	17 0	
Ground for Dunghills		7	0 0	
Miln Rent		52	10 0	
Fixed Coal Rent		150	0 0	
			L. 998	7 10
Deduct Cess		7	10 3	
Tiend and other public burdens		51	3 10	
			58	14 1
Free Rent			L. 939	13 9

The coal rent is only stated in the above at 150l. but when the coal rent begins to be wrought, which is in daily expectation, a very large rise will certainly take place, as it will then be paid by a Lordship, which depends on the output, but in no event can be less than the above; and, when the tack expires, a very considerable farther advance may be expected.

The vicinity of these lands to the city of Glasgow, renders them exceedingly valuable, as great part of them may be expected to be feued in a few years to much advantage, as the last feu which was given, being for about an acre and a half, was at 25l. per acre.

The upset price is fixed at L. 12,000.

For farther particulars, application may be made to Gilbert Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow, trustee on Mr Dunlop's estate; John Leckie, writer in Glasgow; or James Davidson, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of the said John Leckie, who will give directions for shewing the lands to intending purchasers.

LANDS IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

There will be exposed to public roup, in the George Inn, Dumfries, on Thursday the 14th day of March 1799, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

ALL and Whole the LANDS of BURNBANK, with the Houses and Pertinents, lying in the village and parish of Penpont, belonging to William Lorimer, late in Kemeyshall. The property consists of about 32 acres arable ground, well inclosed in four fields, and is at present under lease to George and Thomas Gibson in Penpont, for 19 years after Whitsunday 1796, at the yearly rent of 50l. Sterling.

Intending offerers may hear as to particulars by applying to Mr James Gracie, accomptant in Dumfries, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the said William Lorimer, or to Mr John Armstrong, writer there, in whose hands the title deeds and articles of roup may be seen, any day before the sale.

The tenants will shew the lands.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF KINNORDY AND INVERCARITY,
In the County of Forfar.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th day of July 1799, between the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATES of KINNORDY and INVERCARITY, lying in the parish of Kerrymuir and county of Forfar, in the two following Lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Lands and Estate of KINNORDY, with the farm of KINTYRIE, comprehending the mansion-house, office-houses, and garden of Kinnordy, as laid down and delineated on a plan and measurement thereof, lately made out by Mr Ainslie, land surveyor, whereby it appears that this lot contains 2704 acres.

The mansion-house and offices of Kinnordy are lately built and erected upon a very extensive plan, elegantly finished, and in a complete state of repair. The garden was within these few years made out at a great expence, having a large hot-house and hot walls, well stocked with fruit trees of the best kinds, producing great quantities of fruit.

The mansion-house of Kinnordy is situated within an English mile of the very thriving market town of Kerrymuir, six miles of the county town of Forfar, and sixteen of the large sea port town of Dundee.

In this lot is also included the Loch of Kinnordy, which contains marle of an excellent quality, supposed to be inexhaustable, and for which there is a constant demand.

The proprietor has an heritable right to the teinds which are valued, and the Minister obtained an augmentation only eighteen months ago. The Church and Manse are new and substantial, and in a complete state of repair. L. 10,000 of the price of this lot must remain with the purchaser at the legal interest, in order to answer a liferent annuity.

LOT II.—The Lands and Estate of INVERCARITY, so far as delineated on Mr Ainslie's plan by which they contain 1162 acres, with the ancient Castle and Garden of Invercarity, delightfully situated upon the banks of the waters of Esk, Prosen and Carity, and where they all conjoin. The beautiful and very romantic situation of this place is too well known to require any description, and upon which there are very extensive woods and plantations, all in the most thriving condition and of great value. The Farms of Wester Shielhill, Quiech, Auchnagray, Turfachie, and Cossacks, are also included in this lot, and the state of the tiends, &c. is the same as lot first, excepting such of the last-mentioned farms as are situated in the parish of Tannadyce, the teinds of which are exhausted by payment of Minister's stipend.

Plans and measurements of these estates, by Mr Ainslie, with the title deeds, tacks, and rentals thereof are to be seen in the hands of Mr Proctor at Glammis Castle, or Thomas Duncan, writer in Edinburgh, who have power to treat by private bargain, before the day of sale.

INGLIS-GREEN BLEACHFIELD, 1799.

Near Slateford, two miles and a half west from Edinburgh.

HUGH M'WHIRTER bleaches in the best manner, at the following prices:—

Per Yard.		Per Yard.
All Plain Coarse Cloth, half-bleached, (if so marked on the end of web)	2 d	900 — 2½d
1000 & 1100 half done	2½d	1000 — 2¾d
1200 & Tweeled Sheetings, half done	3 d	1100 & 1200 — 3 d
800 finished	2 d	1300 — 3¼d
		1400 — 4 d
		1500 — 4½d
		1600 — 5 d
		1700 & all above — 5½d

BROAD SHEETINGS.

1000, 9-8ths wide, at — 3½d
1100, 1200, and 1300 on the breadth, — 4 d per square yard
1400, and all above, — 5 d per square yard

Damask, 5d.; Fine Diapers, 4d.; Coarse ditto, 3½d. Cambrics and Tweels, 4d.; Lawns, 3d.

Cottons and Demitties at reasonable prices.

CLOTH taken in and Receipts given by

Mrs Bell, merchant, Lawn Market.
Mrs Gordon, merchant, Hanover Street, New Town.
Miss Mayelstone, grocer, head of Horse Wynd.
Mess Robert Ruthven, hosier, second shop above St Mary Wynd Nether Bow.
Joseph Archibald, seedsman, Chapel Street.
Robert Gibson, weaver, Pleasance.
James Greenfield, merchant, head of Blair Street.
Charles Phin, haberdasher, North Bridge.
John Smith, grocer, Cowgate-head.
James Chalmers, flax-dresser, West Port.
J. Collier, merchant, Lawn Market.
Edward Thomson, merchant, Grass Market.
John Pearson, rope-maker, ditto.
James Newlands, hardware merchant, foot of West Bow.
William Lees, merchant, North Richmond Street.
George Elphinston, hosier, Nicholson Street.
Thomas Morton, weaver, Fountain Bridge.
C. Cowan and Co. merchants, Leith.
J. Dick, merchant, Bathgate.
David Burns, watchmaker, Mid Calder.
John Lyle, merchant, Eastkirk Burn.
Thomas Veitch, sievewright, Fisher-row.
William Kennedy, haberdasher, Musselburgh.

And at the Bleachfield, by HUGH M'WHIRTER, who begs leave to assure his employers, that the utmost attention is paid to the safety of the Cloth, which is wholly wet bleached.

N. B. Wine Stains, &c. taken out, and Table Cloths cleaned, at 6d. each.

GIFFORD BLEACHFIELD, 1799.

WILLIAM WOOD will lay down CLOTH as soon as the season will permit. He returns sincere thanks to his friends and numerous employers for past favours—begs they will rest assured, no expence or attention shall be wanting on his part, to give satisfaction to those who favour him with their employ, at his former prices, viz.—

Per Yard.		Per Yard.
All Plain Linen, yard-wide or under, wrought in a 1000 reed or under half white (if so marked on the Cloth)	2 d	1400 & 1500 — 5 d
900 and all below, full white	2½d	1600 — 5½d
1000	3 d	1700 & all above — 6 d
1100	3½d	Damasks & Sattinets — 5 d
1200	4 d	Tweels — 4 d & 4½d
1300	4½d	Coarse ditto, half white — 3 d
		Diapers — 3½d & 4 d
		Very Coarse ditto, not full white — 3 d
		Cambrics — 4 d
		Lawns — 3 d

All kinds of Cottons at reasonable prices.

All Cloths above yard-wide, in proportion to their breadth.

CLOTH for this Field to be taken in, and receipts given by Thomas Harris, grocer, High Street, and William Wallace, grocer, foot of the Tolbooth Wynd, Leith—Archibald Kemp, merchant, Musselburgh—Alexander Hislop, merchant, Haddington—John Begbie, merchant, Stenton—Mungo Cochran, weaver, Dunbar—Mrs Oliver, North Berwick—Alexander Glen, hair-dresser, Prestonpans—John Rodgers, tailor, Tranent—Adam Gray, feed-merchant, Dunse—Robert Romains, merchant, Lauder—George Kirkpatrick, weaver, Tyningham—and at the Bleachfield.

N. B. Lapping charged as formerly.

PATENT BLEACHING AND CLEARING LIQUOR,
FOR THE USE OF FAMILIES.

THE Proprietors of the Patent for preparing Bleaching Liquor, with ashes or alkaline salts, have lately, besides an extensive and rapidly increasing use of their invention among Bleachers, introduced this Liquor into private Families, for the purpose of restoring and preserving the Whiteness of Cotton and Linen Fabrics in daily use.

Experience has already, with those who have tried it, fully established the character of this Liquor; nor do the Proprietors imagine that any thing more than a fair trial of its power is wanting, to render its use almost universal.

LINEN and COTTON FABRICS, used for dress or other purposes, are always losing their original whiteness, and must, in order to regain it, be frequently exposed to bleach in the open air. The difficulty of obtaining this mode of bleaching, in great towns, at all seasons, and the impossibility of using it, even in the country in winter, render the PATENT BLEACHING LIQUOR a highly valuable discovery. A single immersion for a few hours in this liquor, mixed with a proper quantity of soft water, restores Linen and Cottons of every kind to their Original Whiteness, and, without the least injury to the fabric of the goods. When *Fixed* Dyed Colours form any parts of the fabric, they are not only preserved but rendered brighter, by the operation. Fine Muslins and Laces, so liable to be injured in the common process of washing, and bleaching by exposure, are by the use of this liquor, restored to their original elegance and beauty, without risk or injury.

The Proprietors having appointed Mr JOHN CROMBIE, Merchant Street, their Wholesale Agent for Edinburgh, and neighbouring counties, they beg leave to inform Bleachers, Paper-makers, and other Manufacturers, that they will be supplied by him on the same terms as at the Work at Glasgow.—It is also sold by him in retail, and by Mr MONCRIEFF, at his shops, No. 17. North Bridge Street, and No. 33. Prince's Street; and by Mrs MONRO, 3d stair above the Tron Church, south side of the High Street, Edinburgh; and by Mr ALEXANDER M'NAIR, St Bernard Street, Leith.

Price 9d. per Quart Bottle, with directions for using it.

AFFIDAVIT of J. BROOM, Esq. Downend, near Bristol.

I WAS long troubled with a nervous complaint, accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility, and lowness of spirits, so much so that when I conversed with a friend tears involuntarily gushed from my eyes, and was so reduced as not to be able to walk into my own garden, or scarcely stand on my feet—I was also afflicted with a bad cough and headach, and being constantly in pains both of body and mind, I was rendered incapable of doing any thing—In this deplorable state I entered upon a course of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, which I bought of Mess. Bulgin and Sheppard, Wine-street, Bristol, and found immediate relief, three bottles of which perfectly restored me to my usual state of health. It is now 28 months ago since I was thus cruelly afflicted, and gratitude compels me to come forward in this public manner to declare that I have not had the least return since. J. BROOM,

Downend, near Bristol, January 28, 1799.

Sworn at Bristol, before me one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester.

CHARLES JOS. HARFORD.

Witnesses, W. SHEPPARD, No. 3 Wine-street, } Bristol.
WILLIAM SAUNDERS, }

Dr SOLOMAN's incomparable CORDIAL BALM of GILEAD, at once the most elegant and efficacious medicine ever yet discovered for nervous diseases. In weak and shattered constitutions, weakness of sight or memory, hypochondria, tremblings, horrors of the mind, sexual debility, and all other diseases arising from a relaxed state of the nervous system, and often the consequence of intemperance, debauchery, inattention to the necessary cares of health, luxury, in sedantry, inactive or studious life, this Cordial Balm has universally established its restorative efficacy, and may be justly enumerated amongst the foremost of those happy discoveries which medical research have procured as the blessings of the human race, and greatest counteractive to human misery. Thousands at this day in the three kingdoms live to bless the day they first applied to this admirable remedy, and enjoy the blessings of health, who might otherwise have dropped into an untimely grave, the victim of early imprudence.

Prepared (only) by S. SOLOMAN, M. D. Of the University and College of Physicians, and *Author of "The Guide to Health,"* at his house, Solomon's Place, Brownlow Street, (late of Mary-bone) Liverpool; where he may be consulted (with his usual fee) and sold by ANDREW SMITH perfumer, and Mess. Keltie and Baxter, Edinburgh; and by all the reputable medicince venders in the kingdom—who have it also in their power to supply the Public with the Half Guinea bottles of the Cordial Balm of Gilead, sealed up with copious directions for every case.